विश्वविद्यालय/राज्य सरकार द्वारा, उस विशेष क्षेत्र की जरूरतों और अन्य कारणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, लिया गया है।

Punishments for violation of pollution control rules

49. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial sector in the country has failed in effectively bringing down the level of pollution caused by its emissions and effluents;

(b) whether it is a fact that stringent actions are prescribed against the industrial units for violation of pollution control rules; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of industrial units against whom action was initiated during January, 1990 to June, 1990 for violation of pollution control rules;

(d) what is their respective break up in public and private sectors as well as the nature of industry; and

(e) whether the Central Pollution Control Board propose to take stringent steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Control of emissions and effluents to prescribed levels of pollutants is being achieved progressively in all types of industries.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Pollution control laws provide for stringent penal action against those who violate pollution standards and other requirements of the law. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, provide for minimum imprisonment for a term of 1 year 6 months which may extend to 6 years as well as a fine for operating without a consent and violating the standards. The Environment (Protection) Act 1986 provides for an imprisonment for a term upto 5 years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1 lakh or both for contravention of the provisions of the Act or rules|orders framed thereunder. In case contravention continues the Act provides for additional fines and imprisonment. Powers to issue directions including closure of the defaulting industrial units is also contained in these Acts.

(c) and (d) Action was initiated against 316 industrial units during January, 1990 to June, 1990 for violation of Pollution Control laws under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The defaulting industries mostly in the private sector, including a large number of stone crushers.

(e) The Central Pollution Control Board is monitoring the action taken by the State Pollution Control Boards to implement an agreed time bound action plan for heavy polluting industries.

Borrowing of Cessna aircraft for fighting forest fires

50. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Cessna aircraft was loaned by UNDP to India for the purpose of fighting forest fires;

(b) if so, since when it has been lying with Government and total number of hours it flew for the purpose of extinguishing fire or for purpose incidental thereto; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said aircraft has since been returned to UNDP; if so, the reasons therefor?